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FIRE LAWS.

Offences against the Federal fire laws passed by Congress May 5, 1910, are punishable by a maximum fine of—

**\$5,000 or imprisonment for two years or both if a fire is set maliciously, and**

**\$1,000 or imprisonment for one year or both if a fire results from carelessness.**

The Secretary of Agriculture offers a reward for information leading to conviction for any violation of the Federal fire laws affecting National Forest land.

HUNTERS AND CAMPERS.

This map and folder is for your guidance and assistance when on the Pecos National Forest. Your cooperation is asked in helping to prevent fire. See the suggestions printed on this folder. Take a shovel along with you in your camp equipment if you can. Nothing extinguishes a small fire so thoroughly as shoveling mineral earth upon it; it is better than using water, unless you have barrels of it.

**Put out any small fire you happen to find.** Do not wait for the ranger or some one else to do it. It may develop into uncontrollable size before any one gets to it. If you can not control the fire with the equipment you have, secure tools from the nearest fire-tool box. If the box is locked, break it open. Report the fire at once, if possible, to the nearest forest ranger, or to any one who can send out for necessary assistance. The location of telephone lines, fire lookouts, patrolmen's camps, and other features having a direct bearing on the fire protection scheme of the Forest is shown on the map.

FISHING.

The trout fishing on the Pecos River and on its smaller tributary mountain streams is very good.

Each fall the Forest Service, cooperating with the State Game Warden and with the residents of the

Forest, plants approximately 100,000 trout fry in the small streams. After they become large enough to protect themselves, they work into the Pecos River. Through this annual restocking, the fisherman is secured against any diminution in the supply of trout for which this Forest is justly famed. Not only do the people of New Mexico avail themselves of the fishing, but each year sees an increasing number of people from the adjoining States, and even from the Atlantic seaboard, spending their vacations along the Pecos.

TELEPHONE LINES.

The Forest Service has constructed a telephone line from Glorieta to Pachuella Ranger Station, near the headwaters of the Pecos River. This line connects with the Mountain State Telegraph & Telephone Company lines at Pecos. The free use of this Government line is allowed to all people, when it is not in use for official business. This telephone line was constructed mainly for its value in reporting fires discovered by the lookout men located on the higher peaks which command a view of the greater part of the Forest. Three of these lookouts are connected with telephones and are manned during the fire seasons with guards who are familiar with the country entrusted to their care.

CAMPING.

Those who desire to go into the wonderful and beautiful mountains of this Forest can outfit at any one of three convenient railroad points—Las Vegas, Glorieta, and Santa Fe.

A fair wagon road follows the Pecos River through changing scenery as far north as the Pachuella Ranger Station. From here the country is traversible with pack outfits, if one is adventurous enough to ascend to the headwaters of the different streams or to scale the numerous high peaks which extend above the main ridge. From Truchas Peak (13,806 feet), the highest of these points, there is a magnificent view of the greater part of New Mexico and portions of Arizona and Colorado.

ACCOMMODATIONS.

For those who do not desire to rough it by living in tents and preparing their meals, ample accommodations are to be found in the several summer resorts that have been established along the Pecos River. Saddle horses and outing supplies of all kinds are kept for the use of the guests.

SYNOPSIS OF NEW MEXICO GAME AND FISH LAWS.

(In effect from June 14, 1912)

**Deer with horns.**—With gun only, October 1 to November 15 of each year. Limit, one deer to each person in each season.

**Wild Turkey.**—With gun only, November 1 to January 15 of each year. Limit, four in possession at one time.

**Grouse.**—With gun only, September 1 to November 15 of each year. Limit, six in possession at one time.

**Native or Crested Messina California or Helmet Quail.**—With gun only, November 1 to January 31 of each year. Limit, thirty in possession at one time.

**Doves.**—With gun only, July 1 to September 30. Limit, thirty in possession at one time.

**Ducks, Snipes, Curlew, and Plover.**—With gun only, September 1 to March 31 of each year. Limit, thirty in possession at one time.

**Trout.**—All species, with rod, hook and line only, May 15 to October 15 of each year. Weight limit, 25 pounds in possession at one time; 15 pounds in one calendar day. Size limit, not less than six inches.

**Bass.**—(Large and small mouth)—With rod, hook and line only. Weight limit, 15 pounds in one calendar day. Size limit, seven inches.

**Elk, Mountain Sheep, Mountain Goat, Beaver, and Ptarmigan or White Grouse.**—Killing, capturing, or injuring prohibited at all times.

**Any Antelope, Pheasant, Bob-White, Quail, Wild Pigeon or Prairie Chicken.**—Killing, capturing, or injuring prohibited until 1917.

REMEMBER

The National Forests are the great recreation grounds of the Nation. They also contain immense amounts of valuable timber needed for the development of the country.

Damage to the Forests means loss to you as well as to thousands of others.

BE CAREFUL WITH FIRE.

DON'T POLLUTE THE STREAMS.

LEAVE YOUR CAMP SITE CLEAN.

The National Forests belong to the people. Don't impair the value of your own property by damaging it.

This folder tells you about the recreation features of the Pecos National Forest. The map shows you the roads, trails, and other things you want to know.

For synopsis of State Game Laws see page 9.

MAP

OF

PECOS

NATIONAL FOREST

AND

DIRECTIONS TO

CAMPERS AND TRAVELERS

DESCRIPTION OF THE FOREST.

The Pecos National Forest, in northern New Mexico, has a net area of 640,882 acres and extends about seventy miles in a north-south direction and thirty miles east and west. It covers the southernmost extension of the Sangre de Cristo Range which throughout its extent is bold, rough, and broken. There drainage systems are included within the Forest. The principal topographic features are two parallel subranges extending in a north-south direction, the Las Vegas on the east and the Santa Fe on the west, separated by the beautiful valley of the Pecos River. This river flows almost due south and has its source in the northern part of the Forest, where the two subranges are connected by the main ridge of the Sangre de Cristo. The lofty cross ridge at this point extends north and forms the divide between the basins of the Santa Barbara and Rio Pueblo, which also rise within the Forest and eventually into the Rio Grande.

The average height of the mountains in the Forest is about 9,500 feet, but a number of peaks rise to elevations of from 11,000 to 13,000 feet. Their altitude gradually decreases toward the south until they reach the Glorieta Mesa, which occupies the southernmost portion of the Forest and consists of a fairly level plateau which rises abruptly a thousand feet above the surrounding country to the east, south, and west.

The Pecos River drains all of the area between the Las Vegas and Santa Fe ranges and also the eastern portion as far north as the divide between the Sapello and the Gallinas rivers. From this divide north, on the east side of Las Vegas Range, all streams flow into the Red River, which empties into the Arkansas. All of the area west of the main ranges, and of the Santa Fe Range, drains into the Rio Grande.

The name of the Pecos National Forest is derived from that of the river which rises within it. The origin of the name Pecos as applied to the river is not positively known. It was first used by Onata, a Spanish explorer, who arrived at the site of the present ruins of the village of Pecos on July 24, 1598. This village was then called Cienye, and the river upon which it was located, which is now called the Pecos River, was at first called the Salado. In his report of his visit to this village of Cienye, Onata referred to it for the first time, so far as written history is concerned, as Pecos. The river then known as the Salado was eventually also given the name Pecos.

The Santa Fe trail, which was originally the main route of travel from Kansas City, passes by "Old Pecos Pueblo," just outside the Forest, where stand the ruins of an old church, one of the historic missions of the Southwest. The trail extends westerly into the Forest itself, where, on the Glorieta battlefield, volunteers from Colorado, together with others from Santa Fe, won a conclusive victory for the Unionist forces after a bloody two-days battle.

All National Forests are public property, maintained for the benefit of the people. They are open to every kind of use and occupancy which does not reduce their value to the community or conflict with the principle of equal rights to all.

Their primary purposes are to maintain continuous timber supplies and regular stream flow. They support permanent local industries and tend to prevent timber monopoly. They also protect the range against overgrazing, and assure local stockmen a full and sustained use of the forage crop.

THE NATIONAL FORESTS ARE FOR USE.

The Pecos Forest was created for the purpose of helping to insure a continuous supply of timber and of regulating stream flow. The destruction of the Forest by fire would mean the loss of 400 million board feet of mature timber, and of millions of young trees, the hope of the future. It would work incalculable injury to the live-stock business, to farming, and to all other industries depending upon the timber supply of the Forest or upon the waters of the Rio Grande, of the Pecos, and of the Arkansas rivers for power, for irrigation, and for domestic uses. The beauty of the Forest and its value for sport and recreation would be lost. All citizens would bear the cost.

**Your carelessness or thoughtlessness might bring about this widespread devastation and ruin to your country and you would share the loss.**

Camping, hunting, fishing, trapping, prospecting, and mining in the Forests are free. Only for uses which convey a commercial benefit to individuals is a charge made, and there are no restrictions what-ever upon mineral development other than those imposed by the general mining laws. The timber and forage crops are disposed of on equal terms to all. No one should hesitate to ask the forest ranger for information about any kind of use in which he is interested.

Twenty-five per cent of the gross receipts from National Forest resources goes to the State for the benefit of schools and roads; an additional ten per cent is expended by the Government on public roads in the vicinity of the Forest. The rest goes into the National Treasury to offset in part the cost of protection and management.

**IF THE PECOS FOREST WERE DESTROYED,**

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**6. FIGHTING FIRES.**—If you find a fire, Don't make them larger than you need.

**5. BONFIRES.**—Never build bonfires in windy weather or where there is the slightest danger of their escaping from control.

**4. LEAVING CAMP.**—Never leave a camp from all around it.

**3. MAKING CAMP.**—Build a small camp fire. Build it in the open, not against a tree or log or near brush. Scrape away the trash from all around it.

**2. TOBACCO.**—Throw pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stumps in the dust of the road and stamp or pinch them out before leaving them. Don't throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.

**1. MATCHES.**—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.

**FOR PREVENTION OF FIRES IN THE MOUNTAINS.**

**SIX RULES**

Each year hunters, campers, tourists, and forest rangers contract typhoid fever or enteric disorders from the pollution of streams. Ordinary care will prevent this. The law requires it.

Regulations of the United States Department of Agriculture prohibit having or leaving in an exposed or insanitary condition on National Forest lands, camp refuse or debris of any description, or depositing on National Forest lands or in the streams, lakes, or other waters within or bordering upon National Forests any pollution of the said lakes, or is likely to cause pollution of the said streams, lakes, or waters.

Leave camping grounds in good shape for those who come next.

Chapter 79, 1899 Session laws of New Mexico says: "It is hereby made unlawful for any person to cast the dead body of any animal or fowl, or any refuse matter, such as tin cans, paper, ashes, bones, or other garbage, into any running stream, spring, lake, pond, reservoir, ditch, or water course, or to run or empty any sewer or other foul substance into the same or in any other manner or means to pollute or foul said water so as to render the same offensive or dangerous to the health of the inhabitants of any community or of any person having the right to use the same for drinking or domestic purposes or that may render said waters unfit or unhealthy for watering stock. But it shall be the duty of every person outside of incorporated towns, cities, or villages, to destroy all domestic refuse and garbage by burning the same; any violation of this section shall be considered a misdemeanor and punished as provided by law."

PUBLIC HEALTH.



